

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1883.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## JOHN KEELY'S

## JOHN KEELY

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES"

The immense rush which has been experienced at my establishment during the past FOUR WEEKS shows no indication of "Jull trade" of which so many merchants are complaining! I am determined to "keep it lively" if that end can be attained by offering goods at such prices as to almost make it a duty in every lady within reach of Atlanta to EXAMINE the "Bargains" which I promise to display.

THE ENTIRE STORE  
FAIRLY 'BRISTLING'

WITH BARGAINS  
THIS WEEK

John Keely has the largest  
CASH TRADE  
in Atlanta!

The Spring season for Worst Dress Goods is very short, and I have concluded to clear out the entire stock of them at once, and IN THE MOST MERCILESS MANNER! REDUCTIONS IN PRICE! TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN PRICE THIS WEEK IN

DRESS GOODS.  
TO CLOSE THEM OUT!

This is Nobody's Business!  
They are all mine!  
They are paid for long since!  
I have a right to give them away if I want to!

IT IS SOME TROUBLE TO READ.

BUT THIS IS WELL WORTH THE  
READING!

10 pieces Beautiful All Wool, 40 inch twill-  
ed Nuns' Veiling, fine French goods, 75c  
yesterday, to-day 50c. Fact!  
22 pieces 40 inch finest grade French Beige  
Dress Goods, reduced from 60c to 35c yard  
TO CLOSE OUT!

800 yards Beautiful Silk Mole Antique,  
Striped French Bunting, the very finest  
fabrics made in wool, 50c yard, reduced  
from \$1.00 yesterday, but I AM BOUND TO  
CLOSE THEM OUT!

600 yards fine Shepherd's Plaid French  
Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, 50c yard, re-  
duced from \$1.00 TO CLOSE OUT!

6 pieces finest grade French "Foulle," all  
wool, 40 inches wide, Dress Goods, a beautiful  
Bronze Color, reduced from 85c to 37½  
cents TO CLOSE THEM OUT!

75 Patterns, French Combination Suits,  
former prices \$8.50 and \$10.00 each, now re-  
duced to \$6.00 TO CLOSE THEM OUT!

THESE ARE BONA FIDE  
REDUCTIONS!

DON'T DOUBT IT FOR A MOMENT!

37 Extra Fine French Combination Suit  
Patterns, \$9.50 and \$11 yesterday, now re-  
duced to \$7 each.

20 Pieces Beautiful Black Figured French  
Grenadines, former price \$1; now reduced to  
60 cents.

1,000 Yards Black All Wool "Rayonnaise,"  
Cloth, extra fine goods, reduced from 85 cts  
yard to 50 cts.

No man possesses any ad-  
vantage over John Keely in the  
purchase and sale of goods!

THESE ARE SWEEPING  
REDUCTIONS!

Great Bargains in Black Drap D'Alma Cloth,  
Drap Laine Toile, etc!  
100 Pieces of the best 50 cents Nuns' Veil-  
ing in the country; reduced to 30 cents TO  
CLOSE OUT!

THIS SALE OF  
DRESS GOODS  
ONLY GOES TO PROVE THAT

JOHN KEELY'S  
ESTABLISHMENT IS JUST WHAT THE

PEOPLE EXPECT IT TO BE! I. E.  
THE PLACE FOR THE BEST

BARGAINS

75 cents Dress Goods reduced to 50 cents to  
close out!

John Keely is bound to retain  
the supremacy if good goods  
and low prices will do it!

58, 60, 62 & 64

## BARGAINS

## BARGAINS

60 cents Dress Goods reduced to 45 cents to  
close out!

40 cents Dress Goods reduced to 30 cents to  
close out!

BARGAINS,  
BARGAINS,  
BARGAINS.  
NOTHING BUT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS

Two weeks at farthest will close out the  
Spring Worst Dress Goods Stock! It must  
do it at these prices:

Beautiful Dress Goods in stock at 5c, 10c,  
12½c and 15c yard. New styles. Worth  
much more money!

John Keely Discounts all his  
Bills!

## SILKS! SILKS!

Still brighter and better summer Silks now  
being offered at 40c and 50c a yard!

A new line of better grade summer Silk  
just opened. Price no object!  
I am bound to sell them cheap!

That is the way I hope to retain the trade!  
I have 300 yards of solid black dress Silk,  
all pure silk, 45c yard, always sold at 75c!

HERE IS A BARGAIN FOR YOU!  
I am selling my 90c Black Silks at 75c yard  
now, to close them out! 500 yards of \$1.00  
Black Silks reduced to 90c to close them out!

My \$1.25 Black silk was the best I ever sold  
for the price. You can buy it now for \$1.00.  
This is the king of all bargains! Be sure you  
see the Black Silks which

JOHN KEELY  
is now selling for \$1.00 per yard!

EVERYBODY MUST BUY A DRESS OF IT!  
I HAVE BEATEN

NEW YORK  
AT LEAST TEN TIMES  
IN THE LAST WEEK ON SILKS!

John Keely's advertisements  
are not drafts upon the imagi-  
nation. They are simply state-  
ments of facts!

The variety of grades in Black Silks is im-  
mense, and a corresponding reduction has  
been made all the way through! If competi-  
tion says

"THIS IS MERE ADVERTISING,"  
you just bring a sample,

IF THEY WILL GIVE IT,  
and see if I don't beat it!

I'LL DO IT, SURE!!!  
A full and superb line of Colored Silks, in  
all grades and colors.

PRICES "RIGHT."

John Keely Discounts all his  
Bills!

MILLINERY!  
MILLINERY!

This beautiful department bids fair to rival  
my magnificent Shoe Department in point of  
importance. The sale of Millinery often runs  
up to five and six hundred dollars a day!

I doubt whether in the south will be found  
a better organized Millinery Room than this.  
It is presided over by Mrs. Brown whose cus-  
tom it is to be patient, polite and agreeable  
with all, whilst at the same time she turns  
out a Hat or Bonnet which cannot be excel-  
led for beauty and finish as well as "style" in  
the United States. In this Department alone  
fifteen persons are employed, and nothing but  
the novelties are introduced in the way of  
stock. One of the great aims of this Depart-  
ment is not to disappoint customers. In order  
to avoid this the milliners often work until  
12 at night.

JUST RECEIVED

1000 new shapes.  
100 French pattern hats and bonnets.  
Thirty boxes of new and beautiful French  
flowers.

\$500 worth new and choice feathers.

John Keely is bound to retain  
the supremacy if good goods  
and low prices will do it!

WHITEHALL

## FOR THIS WEEK

## JOHN KEELY'S

Everything made in white Muslins, and at  
prices which seem more than agreeable to  
everybody!

3,000 White Quilts and Bed Spreads at  
from 50c to \$7.50 each!  
Everybody can be suited here.  
The stock of White Goods, Quilts and Cot-  
ton Diapers is

SIMPLY IMMENSE.  
Grand additions have been made to the  
stock of this department in the past few  
days. It is now complete.

John Keely has the largest  
CASH TRADE  
in Atlanta!

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.  
A man who buys Linens as

## JOHN KEELY

did, undeterred by the memories of "old  
stock" on hand, with all the sickening reflec-  
tions belonging thereto, and backed by a  
brimming New York bank account, can, and  
does, take advantage of some propitious op-  
portunities, and with the following results:

Bargains in Linen Goods!  
Bargains in White Goods!

GENUINE, POSITIVE, FORCIBLE,  
IRRESISTIBLE  
BARGAINS

The Overwhelming Patronage Which  
This House is Now Receiving is Decis-  
ive Proof That the Public Has Con-  
fidence in the Goods and Prices  
Which They Always Find Here.

Good Linen Table Damasks 20c yard, full  
width—a rare bargain!  
Better grade goods 35c yard, always sold  
at 60c.

Best grade Cream Damasks 60c yard, worth  
\$1.00.  
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damasks, 37½c,  
50c, 60c and 75c per yard. The cheapest goods  
ever offered in Atlanta!

NOTHING LIKE THEM ANY-  
WHERE.

The best 10c Towel, all linen, ever offered  
in Atlanta!  
The best 12½c and 15c Towels in America!  
The largest stock and the best quality of  
Towels at 20c and 25c each ever shown here!

John Keely proposes to dem-  
onstrate in the most forcible  
manner possible, which is "the  
Cheapest Cash House in Atlan-  
ta." He will always contest  
that question, no matter how  
plausible may be the arguments  
of others. His prices tell the  
tale!! "Facts are stubborn  
things!"

BY A LARGE MAJORITY,  
The largest stock of Towels in the city!  
Excellent line of fine Table Damasks, in  
bleached goods, from Ireland, Scotland and  
Germany, at from 45c to \$2.50 per yard.  
A perfect Linen Store in itself!

NEARLY  
\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN  
THIS STOCK.

If I do not show the best stock of Napkins  
in this state, then I give up!  
I have Napkins from 5c to nearly a yard  
square!

I have them from 50c to \$7.50 a dozen for  
the best made!  
In D'Oylies, inventive power may be taxed,  
yet I can answer almost every call. The  
stock is immense!

A fine line of  
BATH TOWELS

The best assortment of plain and checked  
crashes and glass cloths in the city!  
Irish Linens! Irish linen sheetings and  
pillow casings. Butcher linens heavy (for  
drawers) in fine variety!

3,000 yards elegant LINEN DE INDE, 9c  
yard, well worth 17½c. A great bargain!  
13 different qualities in VICTORIA  
LAWNS!

8 different qualities in ORGANDIES!  
7 different grades of PERSIAN LAWNS!

Who sells more goods for  
cash than John Keely? Echo  
answers "who."

THIS STOCK OF WHITE GOODS  
IS COMPLETE!

13 grades checked and striped Nainsooks!  
8 grades plain Nainsook and Mulls!  
White Piques! White Linen Lawns!  
White French Nainsook and Mulls!

John Keely is bound to retain  
the supremacy if good goods  
and low prices will do it!

ST., ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

## JOHN KEELY'S

## JOHN KEELY'S

Everything made in white Muslins, and at  
prices which seem more than agreeable to  
everybody!

3,000 White Quilts and Bed Spreads at  
from 50c to \$7.50 each!  
Everybody can be suited here.  
The stock of White Goods, Quilts and Cot-  
ton Diapers is

SIMPLY IMMENSE.  
Grand additions have been made to the  
stock of this department in the past few  
days. It is now complete.

John Keely has the largest  
CASH TRADE  
in Atlanta!

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.  
A man who buys Linens as

## JOHN KEELY

did, undeterred by the memories of "old  
stock" on hand, with all the sickening reflec-  
tions belonging thereto, and backed by a  
brimming New York bank account, can, and  
does, take advantage of some propitious op-  
portunities, and with the following results:

Bargains in Linen Goods!  
Bargains in White Goods!

GENUINE, POSITIVE, FORCIBLE,  
IRRESISTIBLE  
BARGAINS

The Overwhelming Patronage Which  
This House is Now Receiving is Decis-  
ive Proof That the Public Has Con-  
fidence in the Goods and Prices  
Which They Always Find Here.

Good Linen Table Damasks 20c yard, full  
width—a rare bargain!  
Better grade goods 35c yard, always sold  
at 60c.

Best grade Cream Damasks 60c yard, worth  
\$1.00.  
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damasks, 37½c,  
50c, 60c and 75c per yard. The cheapest goods  
ever offered in Atlanta!

NOTHING LIKE THEM ANY-  
WHERE.

The best 10c Towel, all linen, ever offered  
in Atlanta!  
The best 12½c and 15c Towels in America!  
The largest stock and the best quality of  
Towels at 20c and 25c each ever shown here!

John Keely proposes to dem-  
onstrate in the most forcible  
manner possible, which is "the  
Cheapest Cash House in Atlan-  
ta." He will always contest  
that question, no matter how  
plausible may be the arguments  
of others. His prices tell the  
tale!! "Facts are stubborn  
things!"

BY A LARGE MAJORITY,  
The largest stock of Towels in the city!  
Excellent line of fine Table Damasks, in  
bleached goods, from Ireland, Scotland and  
Germany, at from 45c to \$2.50 per yard.  
A perfect Linen Store in itself!

NEARLY  
\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN  
THIS STOCK.

If I do not show the best stock of Napkins  
in this state, then I give up!  
I have Napkins from 5c to nearly a yard  
square!

I have them from 50c to \$7.50 a dozen for  
the best made!  
In D'Oylies, inventive power may be taxed,  
yet I can answer almost every call. The  
stock is immense!

A fine line of  
BATH TOWELS

The best assortment of plain and checked  
crashes and glass cloths in the city!  
Irish Linens! Irish linen sheetings and  
pillow casings. Butcher linens heavy (for  
drawers) in fine variety!

3,000 yards elegant LINEN DE INDE, 9c  
yard, well worth 17½c. A great bargain!  
13 different qualities in VICTORIA  
LAWNS!

8 different qualities in ORGANDIES!  
7 different grades of PERSIAN LAWNS!

Who sells more goods for  
cash than John Keely? Echo  
answers "who."

THIS STOCK OF WHITE GOODS  
IS COMPLETE!

13 grades checked and striped Nainsooks!  
8 grades plain Nainsook and Mulls!  
White Piques! White Linen Lawns!  
White French Nainsook and Mulls!

John Keely is bound to retain  
the supremacy if good goods  
and low prices will do it!

ST., ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

## JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

41 WHITEHALL ST.

Everything made in white Muslins, and at  
prices which seem more than agreeable to  
everybody!

3,000 White Quilts and Bed Spreads at  
from 50c to \$7.50 each!  
Everybody can be suited here.  
The stock of White Goods, Quilts and Cot-  
ton Diapers is

SIMPLY IMMENSE.  
Grand additions have been made to the  
stock of this department in the past few  
days. It is now complete.

John Keely has the largest  
CASH TRADE  
in Atlanta!

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.  
A man who buys Linens as

## JOHN KEELY

did, undeterred by the memories of "old  
stock" on hand, with all the sickening reflec-  
tions belonging thereto, and backed by a  
brimming New York bank account, can, and  
does, take advantage of some propitious op-  
portunities, and with the following results:

Bargains in Linen Goods!  
Bargains in White Goods!

GENUINE, POSITIVE, FORCIBLE,  
IRRESISTIBLE  
BARGAINS

The Overwhelming Patronage Which  
This House is Now Receiving is Decis-  
ive Proof That the Public Has Con-  
fidence in the Goods and Prices  
Which They Always Find Here.

Good Linen Table Damasks 20c yard, full  
width—a rare bargain!  
Better grade goods 35c yard, always sold  
at 60c.

Best grade Cream Damasks 60c yard, worth  
\$1.00.  
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damasks, 37½c,  
50c, 60c and 75c per yard. The cheapest goods  
ever offered in Atlanta!

NOTHING LIKE THEM ANY-  
WHERE.

The best 10c Towel, all linen, ever offered  
in Atlanta!  
The best 12½c and 15c Towels in America!  
The largest stock and the best quality of  
Towels at 20c and 25c each ever shown here!

John Keely proposes to dem-  
onstrate in the most forcible  
manner possible, which is "the  
Cheapest Cash House in Atlan-  
ta." He will always contest  
that question, no matter how  
plausible may be the arguments  
of others. His prices tell the  
tale!! "Facts are stubborn  
things!"

BY A LARGE MAJORITY,  
The largest stock of Towels in the city!  
Excellent line of fine Table Damasks, in  
bleached goods, from Ireland, Scotland and  
Germany, at from 45c to \$2.50 per yard.  
A perfect Linen Store in itself!

NEARLY  
\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN  
THIS STOCK.

If I do not show the best stock of Napkins  
in this state, then I give up!  
I have Napkins from 5c to nearly a yard  
square!

I have them from 50c to \$7.50 a dozen for  
the best made!  
In D'Oylies, inventive power may be taxed,  
yet I can answer almost every call. The  
stock is immense!

A fine line of  
BATH TOWELS

The best assortment of plain and checked  
crashes and glass cloths in the city!  
Irish Linens! Irish linen sheetings and  
pillow casings. Butcher linens heavy (for  
drawers) in fine variety!

3,000 yards elegant LINEN DE INDE, 9c  
yard, well worth 17½c. A great bargain!  
13 different qualities in VICTORIA  
LAWNS!

8 different qualities in ORGANDIES!  
7 different grades of PERSIAN LAWNS!

Who sells more goods for  
cash than John Keely? Echo  
answers "who."

THIS STOCK OF WHITE GOODS  
IS COMPLETE!

13 grades checked and striped Nainsooks!  
8 grades plain Nainsook and Mulls!  
White Piques! White Linen Lawns!  
White French Nainsook and Mulls!

John Keely is bound to retain  
the supremacy if good goods  
and low prices will do it!

ST., ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

## ANDREW J. MILLER

## NEW

DON'T BUY UNTIL

FURNITURE,  
CARPETS,  
MATTING,

WINDOW  
SHADES,

REFRIGERATORS,  
LACE  
CURTAINS,

RATTAN CHAIRS,  
BABY CARRIAGES

We have just com-  
pleted our work at the  
Stone Mountain hotel.

We are busy as bees, in  
truth. The reason is,  
because we keep good  
goods and do our work  
well, and sell

CHEAPER  
THAN THE CHEAPEST

NEW HOTEL  
FOR RENT.

HAVE JUST COMPLETED A NEW HOTEL  
situated in the center of the business portion  
of the city of Danville, Virginia, built in the most  
improved style of architecture, with modern roof,  
as 65 bedrooms, parlors and large dining rooms,  
office on first floor, supplied with gas, water and  
electric bells on each floor. Terms moderate. Party  
enquiring will have to furnish the same. For further  
particulars call on or address

A. SUMMERFIELD, Agent,  
Danville, Va.

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE HORSES

OVER 130 HEAD OF MATURED HORSES  
SOLD AT AUCTION FOR CASH  
NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 17, 1883.

CONSISTING OF FAMILY HORSES AND CAR-  
riage teams, coach teams and fancy teams,  
roadsters, trotters, buggy horses, carriage horses,  
saddle horses, pacers, ponies, Norman horses, Per-  
cheron horses, Jacks, Jersey cattle, and the finest  
pair of mares ever offered for sale in Tennessee.  
For Catalogues address

A. J. McKIMMIN, Pulaski, Tenn.

"FOR TABLE USE,"  
The Natural Mineral,

KAISER WATER  
FROM BIRRESBORN ON THE RHINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL  
AUTHORITIES.

FRED'K HOLLENDER, S. A. for the U. S. and  
Canada, 115, 117, 119 Elm St., New York.

HOPKINS, DWIGHT & CO.  
COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 134 Pearl Street,  
NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments either  
for sale on arrival or to be held for or demand

ANCHOR LINE

U. S. Mail Steamships  
Sail from New York every Saturday for  
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, \$60 to \$80. Second Cabin, \$40.  
Steerage, Outward \$28, Prepaid \$21.

LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN SERVICE.

From Pier No. 41 N. E., New York,  
BELGRAVIA May 12, June 16, July 21,  
TY OF ROME May 26, June 30, August 4,  
August 18, August 22, August 26, August 30,  
September 3, September 7, September 11,  
September 15, September 19, September 23,  
September 27, October 1, October 5, October 9,  
October 13, October 17, October 21, October 25,  
October 29, November 2, November 6, November 10,  
November 14, November 18, November 22, November 26,  
November 30, December 4, December 8, December 12,  
December 16, December 20, December 24, December 28,  
January 1, January 5, January 9, January 13, January 17,  
January 21, January 25, January 29, February 2, February 6,  
February 10, February 14, February 18, February 22, February 26,  
February 29, March 5, March 12, March 19, March 26, March 31,  
April 6, April 13, April 20, April 27, May 4, May 11, May 18, May 25,  
June 1, June 8, June 15, June 22, June 29, July 6, July 13, July 20,  
July 27, August 3, August 10, August 17, August 24, August 31,  
September 7, September 14, September 21, September 28, October 5,  
October 12, October 19, October 26, November 2, November 9,  
November 16, November 23, November 30, December 7, December 14,  
December 21, December 28, January 4, January 11, January 18, January 25,  
February 1, February 8, February 15, February 22, February 29, March 6,  
March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24,  
May 1, May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, June 5, June 12, June 19, June 26,  
July 3, July 10, July 17, July 24, July 31, August 7, August 14, August 21,  
August 28, September 4, September 11, September 18, September 25,  
October 2, October 9, October 16, October 23, October 30, November 6,







# THE DADDY O' T.

THE PATERNITY OF THE PENDLETON BILL.

A Talk in Which the Civil Service Reformer Claims Credit for the Bill's Origin—The Appointments of the Commissioners Considered—With the Commissioners' Remarks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Mr. Dorman B. Eaton said that just now, until the new bill had been fully approved by the president in accordance with the changes suggested, he was not at liberty to state what they were. It being suggested that there might be a variance between the president and himself as to the interpretation of the civil service law, Eaton became exceedingly animated. Said he: "I have been a lawyer for twenty years. I pride myself, if I know anything, that I know law; and as to the civil service law, I think I ought to be familiar with it, or I drew the bill."

"Do you mean to say that the so-called Pendleton civil service reform bill and a law of the land was drawn by yourself?"

"I mean just that. I attended all the sessions of the Pendleton civil service committee. I drafted the civil service bill, and Mr. Pendleton reported it in my handwriting, without crossing a t or dotting an i. Now, I ought to be familiar with the law, ought I not?"

Mr. Eaton further said he was really coerced into accepting a place on the commission. He had no desire for such appointment. Had he refused it, however, it would have been said: "He is afraid to administer his own law. It was either that or else. So, rather than sneak I accepted the position. I ought to know all about the civil service reform movement, for the first organization in the interests of reform was the outgrowth of a meeting held in the parlor of my house in New York city."

"How will you apportion appointments?"

Mr. Eaton was asked.

"I am glad you asked the question. First, the commission have nothing to do with the service as now. The civil service law requires the commission to apportion appointments equitably among the several states of the union in accordance with the tenth census; that is to say, after the law goes into full force, we are to apportion all future appointments. This, however, has nothing to do with the examinations. We can examine as many applications as we may see fit, but are required only to apportion the results. Of course we can not at the very outset do this with exactness. For instance, take Rhode Island or Delaware; under the apportionment they would not perhaps be entitled to one clerk. We can cut a man up to cover the fractions. What we will do, however, will be to begin with a systematic plan, and make the apportionment as equitable as we can. This we may not do the first year, but in time we can even the thing up."

"Have you faith in the success of the civil service law?"

"I have, of course. It is not expected, in a great reform like this, we are not to encounter opposition. The civil service commission will have to encounter will not be in the appointments of clerks in the departments in this city. It will come when the custom houses and post offices are brought under the operation of the law—when politicians find out that no more can be put into places in them except as a result of fair competitive test. I have, however, been an advocate of civil service reform for many years, and am prepared to meet the attacks which will be made upon the commission."

Professor Gregory, who was near by, said: "I had a talk with Mr. Blackfan, of the post office department. He was a member of the civil service board in the department when under President Grant civil service regulations for about a year were in force. He admitted to me that the best clerks the department ever had secured their places under civil service competition."

The commission has decided to stand by Mr. Keim, and the president will no doubt issue him his commission as examiner in chief. The president is fully aware of Keim's incompetency; but if he should refuse to accept Mr. Keim's appointment, it would have not the nerve to request its withdrawal, because such an action would be a confession of bad judgment on their part in the very first of the many thousand appointments they are to be called upon to make."

A special meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, the civil service regulations were further, and it is understood, finally considered. All the members of the cabinet and the members of the civil service commission were present.

## HISTORICAL RECORDS.

**Legends of the Last Century Found in the Treasury Department.**

WASHINGTON, May 5.—According to the books of the treasury department, General George Washington, the father of his country, is indebted to the country in the sum of \$161,339. This fact would in all probability never have been discovered had it not been for the shrewdness of a Philadelphia gentleman who presented himself to Mr. J. M. Vale, chief of the collections division in the office of Third Auditor Keightley, a few weeks ago. This gentleman seemed to unite in his person the assurance of a man of the world, with the proverbial astuteness of a Philadelphia lawyer.

He saluted Mr. Vale, removed a pair of gold-bowed eye glasses from his nose, presented a letter of introduction, and then, as if told his tale. He had read in a history that General Horatio Gates, of the revolutionary army, had never received his five years' commutation allowance in lieu of half pay for life, and he desired to know if such was the fact and what sum in arrears was due the descendants of General Gates on that account. Mr. Vale promised to make inquiry, but as the oldest records in the office of Bookkeeper Jackson were dated 1872, the task at first seemed hopeless.

In the treasury of the treasury department, underneath the roof, are four and one-half miles in lineal feet of shelving, where the records and files of the department are preserved. No record of General Gates' account could be found in the bookkeeper's division, and Mr. Vale rummaged the files. He made a rich find. In a small book, which had evidently been removed within the last half century, he discovered the receipts for commutation of pay granted officers of the revolutionary army, among them being the receipt of General Horatio Gates, dated July 1784, at Philadelphia, for \$11,690, that amount being the commutation due him in lieu of life half-pay allowance.

Besides this the records of the pay-office of the continental establishment, from 1774 to 1792 were unearthed, and in them the indebtedness of Washington to the government was found. These old books are in a wonderful state of preservation and they are properly regarded as one of the greatest curiosities in the treasury department. General Washington's accounts are found in four separate volumes in two volumes of the journals. The money charged to him, and for which credits are given, was on account of his disbursements in the war for independence. As before stated, the books show that he received \$161,339 more than is accounted for, exclusive of a large balance due the government on General Washington's special account. It is impossible now to tell what was the cause of the apparent deficit in the regular pay account, but the deficit in the special account is believed to have

# BRADLAUGH TO RESIGN.

THE EFFECT OF THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An Explosion at Portsmouth—A Session in the French Chamber—Socialist Demonstration—The Vote on the Irish Prisoners—Waiting for the Result of the Election.

LONDON, May 5.—In the house of commons yesterday afternoon, the motion for the previous question pending the proposition of Sir Stafford Northcote that Bradlaugh be not allowed to take the oath has been carried, instead of being defeated, the effect would have been to prevent the putting of Sir Stafford's motion. The ultimate result would have been, therefore, that in the absence of all instructions from the house, such as he had sought, the speaker would have been compelled to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, as he requested, at the opening of the session. The successful operation of the previous question was the chief hope of the supporters of Bradlaugh, who announced that he has in view of yesterday's developments, decided to visit his constituents, and to formally tender his resignation as their elected representative.

NEW YORK, May 5.—An explosion has occurred in the government powder magazine, situated in Puddy's yard, in Portsmouth harbor. The building was completely demolished. Two persons killed and a number wounded. The explosion occurred at about 10 o'clock, and was caused by a defective fuse. The magazine was situated in a very exposed position, and the explosion was very violent. The building was situated in a very exposed position, and the explosion was very violent. The building was situated in a very exposed position, and the explosion was very violent.

PARIS, May 5.—In the senate to-day M. Baudin contended that the discussion of the council of state, which renders impossible all ranks of the government, or their stipends, was a violation of the concordat. He declared that the government had entered upon a downward course.

M. Martin Feneille, minister of justice, replied that the council had faithfully interpreted the concordat. "The state," he said, "could not be left powerless in dealing with public worship. He would maintain the concordat, and would also exact obedience to the law. The matter was then dropped. The council of ministers has instructed M. Herisson, minister of commerce, to examine into the question of rescinding the interest-free provision in this clause of the budget committee has been elected. All the opposition candidates were excluded.

VIENNA, May 5.—The press seems to have made too much of the sentence given to the strike. Last night 1,000 of the strikers engaged in a riot at the assembly rooms. The rioters threw up a barricade in the street to enable them to resist the police, who had been summoned to quell the disturbance, and who had a difficult time in subduing the infuriated mob. A riot was held in another part of the city by 400 more strikers, who had attacked the building occupied by the bakers' association, the doors of which they broke. Both parties of the rioters were dispersed.

MADRID, May 5.—Many grave complications, which were threatened during the sittings of the Cortes, have been happily averted. The rioters threw up a barricade in the street to enable them to resist the police, who had been summoned to quell the disturbance, and who had a difficult time in subduing the infuriated mob. A riot was held in another part of the city by 400 more strikers, who had attacked the building occupied by the bakers' association, the doors of which they broke. Both parties of the rioters were dispersed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—It is believed that the authorities at Moscow have arrested a noted anarchist, who has been acting suspiciously in that city, and to detain him until the coronation of the czar has taken place. Much ill feeling exists in some of the regiments of the army, and the authorities are being very careful to keep the men in line. The men to induce them to denounce any of their comrades who are known to be nihilists.

LONDON, May 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the News says that Count von Moltke, who is in good health, has started for Switzerland on an extended furlough.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Five socialists have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from one to three months, for circulating pamphlets slandering Prince Bismarck.

## RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

**A Fraud Attempted Upon the Zulus by Senator Logan's Non-In-Law.**

WASHINGTON, May 5.—July 1 the following army officers will be relieved from duty in the signal bureau and ordered to join their regiments: Captain Howell, 6th infantry; Captain Clapp, 16th infantry; Captain Mills, 3rd artillery; and Lieutenant Smith, 4th artillery. The latter officer has been in command at Fort Whipple, now Fort Meyer, since its establishment as signal station in 1866.

Through misallocation in surveying lands for Zuni Indian reservation in New Mexico an error was made in the location of the reservation which lies directly northeast of the springs which lie directly northeast of the boundary line of reservation were not carried out. Recently it has been charged that the surveyors had been bribed to make an error in favor of Senator Logan, and his associates have taken up six claims, three "desert" and three homestead, containing in all 2,400 acres, which embrace the springs mentioned. It is further charged that the claims of Tucker and his associates be granted, the water supply of the Zuni would be practically cut off. In the absence of the surveyors of these claims, however, they are void, by the issuance of an executive order of Governor Tucker, who has been granted an additional tract of land upon which these springs are situated. Tucker filed his application for these lands in the Santa Fe land office last November.

## DESTROYED BY FIRE.

**Two Children Burned to Death—\$50,000 Flame in Cairo.**

ROXBURY, N. Y., May 5.—A fire this morning destroyed five dwellings, two barns and some sheds. Two of the children of M. Cohen were burned to death. The latter officer has been in command at Fort Whipple, now Fort Meyer, since its establishment as signal station in 1866.

**Shock of Earthquake.**

HELENA, MONTANA, May 5.—A light shock of earthquake occurred in Helena about 11:45 a. m. yesterday, the wave moving from east to west. It affected the public school building, producing a rocking motion, causing for a few moments some alarm among the pupils. Houses in several parts of the city experienced a shock.

**Myra Clark Gaines Wins Her Suit.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Judge Billings, of the United States circuit court, to-day rendered a final decision in the case of Myra Clark Gaines against the city of New Orleans, giving judgment against the defendant for one million dollars.

**Phelps Found Guilty.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The jury in the case of Ellis P. Phelps, ex-claims house superintendent, charged with forgery after being out all night, returned a verdict of guilty this morning.

**Now in Montana.**

HELENA, May 5.—A heavy fall of snow is interfering with the progress of the building of the Northern Pacific railroad.

# GEORGIA'S TEACHERS.

THE SENSATION OF THE LATE ATHENS CONVENTION.

A Proposal to Indorse a Normal School System—Georgia Oultra a Strong Speech From Major Slaton—Commissioners Orr Indorsed by a Unanimous Vote—Some Incidents.

ATHENS, May 5.—Athens is the prettiest town in Georgia, and it was in all its spring beauty when it greeted the Georgia Teachers' association. How the white colonnades, half hidden in the masses of green foliage, carried one back to the ante-bellum days, when the up country planters used to make such a display of fine carriages and horses, and pretty daughters at commencement!

Athens is much changed, but the Georgia teachers did not find that it had lost its old character for hospitality. This has been perhaps the pleasantest meeting that the association has ever had, and the success is more due to Miss Rutherford, principal of the Lucy Cobb school, than to any other single person. The meetings of the body took place in the beautiful Seney-Stovall chapel. This house seats a thousand persons. In general plan, the audience room is very like a pretty opera house. The arrangements are simple and elegant, and the ventilation and lighting—very important matters—unusually good.

Mr. Zettler, school superintendent of Macon, was the president, and he had the good sense not to prepare a crowded programme of essays and papers. I think the essays and readers have been reported in THE CONSTITUTION, so I will only notice matters of special importance.

The chief importance was caused by the normal school discussion on the second day. This was introduced by an able paper written by Professor W. B. Bonnel, of the University of Georgia, a Georgia normal school. Professor Bonnel's paper was a good one, and it was well received. The history of normal schools and the need for them. At the close of his paper Mr. Bonnel introduced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, recognizing the necessity of a normal school in Georgia, and believing that the time for the establishment of such an institution has fully come, do hereby recommend to the Georgia legislature, and to the Georgia teachers, that they support the establishment of a normal school in Georgia.

2. That a committee, to consist of three members of this body, including the president as chairman of the committee, be appointed during the present session to confer with Dr. J. O. Orr, the state school commissioner, and professor such assistance in procuring the passage of the bill to establish a normal school, as may be expedient and practicable; and that the committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting.

3. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, in its efforts and plans to secure a more liberal appropriation for the maintenance and extension of the common schools in the state.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Moses, of Covetta, rose and addressed the association. His subject was "The Normal School." He first brought to his notice, and he desired to hear it discussed, but for the present he was opposed to a normal school as a blamable use of money, so long as the public schools of the state were so backward. He said that he was not an opponent of normal schools, but he seemed to fancy that he could oppose them by eulogies on the university of Georgia whose graduates were, he said, capable of doing the teaching as Georgia requires.

The boys of the university, who are accomplished claqueurs whenever applause is needed, applauded heartily every mention of the university. But from the professor of the university, who they do not regard as a normal school as in any sense a competitor of that institution, nor do they wish to see the project fail. They would, as is natural, like to see it established in Athens.

Mr. Orr, the state school commissioner, rose next to take the floor. He made a most admirable statement, cogent, lucid, not long and interesting; and it held the close attention of the large audience to the very end. Dr. Orr declared his entire loyalty to the university, in whose halls he had received a very important part of his own education. He said that the graduates of the colleges did not, would not, and could not be expected to teach the children of the masses. He said that he raised the children of the masses, and he said that besides this, they were too few. He had caused a census to be taken with as great accuracy as he could secure, of all the college and high school students in Georgia. They numbered, he said, nearly 10,000 students. The whole school population was, in round numbers, 500,000; the whites about 261,000. The college and high school students were less than 2 per cent of the whole school population, and less than 4 per cent of the white school population. From this 4 per cent all professional men must come. He said that the children of the masses Dr. Orr made a most effective speech. He said that it was far the most effective speech the writer has ever heard Dr. Orr make. The heart of the honest old commissioner was thoroughly stirred up for the children of poverty and ignorance.

MAJOR SLATON CREATES A SENSATION.

When Dr. Orr sat down, Major Slaton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, arose. He said that he had been thinking of the state association, and has only attended it hitherto when it chanced to meet in Atlanta. He joined it on Monday.

The association listened to him with great attention and interest, and paid him the usual courtesy of postponing the hour of adjournment in order to hear him out before he left for Augusta. Major Slaton is an easy, fluent talker, and he proceeded to make a warm attack on the plans of Dr. Orr. He made the charge that negroes had received a disproportionate amount of the public school funds. He said the negro was not the equal of himself—that God had not made him so. He charged that throughout the state the public schools were running at a loss, and that the state school commissioner "had his hand at the throat" of the teachers of private country schools in Georgia.

Major Slaton said that he did not know the sentiments of the country people of Georgia, that he merely went round talking to grand juries, and they did not reflect the opinions of the people, who were opposed to public schools because the negroes were getting the benefit of the fund to the exclusion of the whites.

He added he was not opposed to negro instruction, and he testified that the negroes could receive the highest education and benefit by it. He said that he had seen the blackest, most kinky headed negroes stand examinations in algebra, geometry, Latin and Greek, which showed that they profited in a very high degree by the instruction given them by the university of Atlanta. Major Slaton attacked Dr. Orr, also, in regard to the percentage of college and high school students, but I did not understand his reasoning. He is too good a mathematician to mean that 10,000 is 4 per cent of 261,000, and was probably misunderstood by us. Major Slaton also praised the university highly, as if it were somehow antagonistic to the normal school. He was specially applied to by the students and others. Some members of the university were present. They disclaim any rivalry with the normal school. The discussion was renewed later in the afternoon, but Major Slaton had left.

THE VIEWS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED.

Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Washington, spoke in favor of the normal school proposed, and Dr. Orr replied that he did not know Slaton. Dr. Orr said from his own report to show that no special favor was shown to negro schools. The figures were, as he said, compiled with great care and sworn to by county officers. I did not get the exact figures, but they made nearly four white schools to one negro school.

Dr. Orr replied that if the position were unsatisfactory to country teachers, there was only one thing to do, and that was to move forward and make it satisfactory by more money for public schools, which would tellers in the country (teachers). He said the constitution of Georgia, constructed by the class of democrats that some people called bourgeois, made public schools imperative. There was no possible way of getting rid of the educational plank in the constitution. The proposal to do so, as he said (very truly) would simply unite in opposition to it all the black and half the white voters. There was, as he clearly showed, but one way of getting out of a position which was unsatisfactory to the country private teachers, and that was to move ahead and try to get money enough for six months schools. Dr. Orr said the basis of his figures was sworn statements of his county officers, and he insisted that nearly 10,000 was nearly 4 per cent of 261,000.

Dr. Orr was humorous over Major Slaton's visit to the convention, and made every body laugh by an anecdote about an Irishman who was just "blowing around" in Richmond academy, Augusta, bore testimony to the importance of a normal school, and sustained Dr. Orr.

Mr. Moses made a few further remarks against the normal school, but advocating an increased public school fund. Then the vote was taken, and the convention, voting separately on the three resolutions, by a rising vote, ladies and all, unanimously sustained Dr. Orr, except that on the normal school resolution, Mr. Moses voted nay.

# GEORGIA'S TEACHERS.

THE SENSATION OF THE LATE ATHENS CONVENTION.

A Proposal to Indorse a Normal School System—Georgia Oultra a Strong Speech From Major Slaton—Commissioners Orr Indorsed by a Unanimous Vote—Some Incidents.

ATHENS, May 5.—Athens is the prettiest town in Georgia, and it was in all its spring beauty when it greeted the Georgia Teachers' association. How the white colonnades, half hidden in the masses of green foliage, carried one back to the ante-bellum days, when the up country planters used to make such a display of fine carriages and horses, and pretty daughters at commencement!

Athens is much changed, but the Georgia teachers did not find that it had lost its old character for hospitality. This has been perhaps the pleasantest meeting that the association has ever had, and the success is more due to Miss Rutherford, principal of the Lucy Cobb school, than to any other single person. The meetings of the body took place in the beautiful Seney-Stovall chapel. This house seats a thousand persons. In general plan, the audience room is very like a pretty opera house. The arrangements are simple and elegant, and the ventilation and lighting—very important matters—unusually good.

Mr. Zettler, school superintendent of Macon, was the president, and he had the good sense not to prepare a crowded programme of essays and papers. I think the essays and readers have been reported in THE CONSTITUTION, so I will only notice matters of special importance.

The chief importance was caused by the normal school discussion on the second day. This was introduced by an able paper written by Professor W. B. Bonnel, of the University of Georgia, a Georgia normal school. Professor Bonnel's paper was a good one, and it was well received. The history of normal schools and the need for them. At the close of his paper Mr. Bonnel introduced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, recognizing the necessity of a normal school in Georgia, and believing that the time for the establishment of such an institution has fully come, do hereby recommend to the Georgia legislature, and to the Georgia teachers, that they support the establishment of a normal school in Georgia.

2. That a committee, to consist of three members of this body, including the president as chairman of the committee, be appointed during the present session to confer with Dr. J. O. Orr, the state school commissioner, and professor such assistance in procuring the passage of the bill to establish a normal school, as may be expedient and practicable; and that the committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting.

3. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, in its efforts and plans to secure a more liberal appropriation for the maintenance and extension of the common schools in the state.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Moses, of Covetta, rose and addressed the association. His subject was "The Normal School." He first brought to his notice, and he desired to hear it discussed, but for the present he was opposed to a normal school as a blamable use of money, so long as the public schools of the state were so backward. He said that he was not an opponent of normal schools, but he seemed to fancy that he could oppose them by eulogies on the university of Georgia whose graduates were, he said, capable of doing the teaching as Georgia requires.

The boys of the university, who are accomplished claqueurs whenever applause is needed, applauded heartily every mention of the university. But from the professor of the university, who they do not regard as a normal school as in any sense a competitor of that institution, nor do they wish to see the project fail. They would, as is natural, like to see it established in Athens.

Mr. Orr, the state school commissioner, rose next to take the floor. He made a most admirable statement, cogent, lucid, not long and interesting; and it held the close attention of the large audience to the very end. Dr. Orr declared his entire loyalty to the university, in whose halls he had received a very important part of his own education. He said that the graduates of the colleges did not, would not, and could not be expected to teach the children of the masses. He said that he raised the children of the masses, and he said that besides this, they were too few. He had caused a census to be taken with as great accuracy as he could secure, of all the college and high school students in Georgia. They numbered, he said, nearly 10,000 students. The whole school population was, in round numbers, 500,000; the whites about 261,000. The college and high school students were less than 2 per cent of the whole school population, and less than 4 per cent of the white school population. From this 4 per cent all professional men must come. He said that the children of the masses Dr. Orr made a most effective speech. He said that it was far the most effective speech the writer has ever heard Dr. Orr make. The heart of the honest old commissioner was thoroughly stirred up for the children of poverty and ignorance.

MAJOR SLATON CREATES A SENSATION.

When Dr. Orr sat down, Major Slaton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, arose. He said that he had been thinking of the state association, and has only attended it hitherto when it chanced to meet in Atlanta. He joined it on Monday.

The association listened to him with great attention and interest, and paid him the usual courtesy of postponing the hour of adjournment in order to hear him out before he left for Augusta. Major Slaton is an easy, fluent talker, and he proceeded to make a warm attack on the plans of Dr. Orr. He made the charge that negroes had received a disproportionate amount of the public school funds. He said the negro was not the equal of himself—that God had not made him so. He charged that throughout the state the public schools were running at a loss, and that the state school commissioner "had his hand at the throat" of the teachers of private country schools in Georgia.

Major Slaton said that he did not know the sentiments of the country people of Georgia, that he merely went round talking to grand juries, and they did not reflect the opinions of the people, who were opposed to public schools because the negroes were getting the benefit of the fund to the exclusion of the whites.

He added he was not opposed to negro instruction, and he testified that the negroes could receive the highest education and benefit by it. He said that he had seen the blackest, most kinky headed negroes stand examinations in algebra, geometry, Latin and Greek, which showed that they profited in a very high degree by the instruction given them by the university of Atlanta. Major Slaton attacked Dr. Orr, also, in regard to the percentage of college and high school students, but I did not understand his reasoning. He is too good a mathematician to mean that 10,000 is 4 per cent of 261,000, and was probably misunderstood by us. Major Slaton also praised the university highly, as if it were somehow antagonistic to the normal school. He was specially applied to by the students and others. Some members of the university were present. They disclaim any rivalry with the normal school. The discussion was renewed later in the afternoon, but Major Slaton had left.

THE VIEWS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED.

Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Washington, spoke in favor of the normal school proposed, and Dr. Orr replied that he did not know Slaton. Dr. Orr said from his own report to show that no special favor was shown to negro schools. The figures were, as he said, compiled with great care and sworn to by county officers. I did not get the exact figures, but they made nearly four white schools to one negro school.

Dr. Orr replied that if the position were unsatisfactory to country teachers, there was only one thing to do, and that was to move forward and make it satisfactory by more money for public schools, which would tellers in the country (teachers). He said the constitution of Georgia, constructed by the class of democrats that some people called bourgeois, made public schools imperative. There was no possible way of getting rid of the educational plank in the constitution. The proposal to do so, as he said (very truly) would simply unite in opposition to it all the black and half the white voters. There was, as he clearly showed, but one way of getting out of a position which was unsatisfactory to the country private teachers, and that was to move ahead and try to get money enough for six months schools. Dr. Orr said the basis of his figures was sworn statements of his county officers, and he insisted that nearly 10,000 was nearly 4 per cent of 261,000.

Dr. Orr was humorous over Major Slaton's visit to the convention, and made every body laugh by an anecdote about an Irishman who was just "blowing around" in Richmond academy, Augusta, bore testimony to the importance of a normal school, and sustained Dr. Orr.

Mr. Moses made a few further remarks against the normal school, but advocating an increased public school fund. Then the vote was taken, and the convention, voting separately on the three resolutions, by a rising vote, ladies and all, unanimously sustained Dr. Orr, except that on the normal school resolution, Mr. Moses voted nay.

# GEORGIA'S TEACHERS.

THE SENSATION OF THE LATE ATHENS CONVENTION.

A Proposal to Indorse a Normal School System—Georgia Oultra a Strong Speech From Major Slaton—Commissioners Orr Indorsed by a Unanimous Vote—Some Incidents.

ATHENS, May 5.—Athens is the prettiest town in Georgia, and it was in all its spring beauty when it greeted the Georgia Teachers' association. How the white colonnades, half hidden in the masses of green foliage, carried one back to the ante-bellum days, when the up country planters used to make such a display of fine carriages and horses, and pretty daughters at commencement!

Athens is much changed, but the Georgia teachers did not find that it had lost its old character for hospitality. This has been perhaps the pleasantest meeting that the association has ever had, and the success is more due to Miss Rutherford, principal of the Lucy Cobb school, than to any other single person. The meetings of the body took place in the beautiful Seney-Stovall chapel. This house seats a thousand persons. In general plan, the audience room is very like a pretty opera house. The arrangements are simple and elegant, and the ventilation and lighting—very important matters—unusually good.

Mr. Zettler, school superintendent of Macon, was the president, and he had the good sense not to prepare a crowded programme of essays and papers. I think the essays and readers have been reported in THE CONSTITUTION, so I will only notice matters of special importance.

The chief importance was caused by the normal school discussion on the second day. This was introduced by an able paper written by Professor W. B. Bonnel, of the University of Georgia, a Georgia normal school. Professor Bonnel's paper was a good one, and it was well received. The history of normal schools and the need for them. At the close of his paper Mr. Bonnel introduced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, recognizing the necessity of a normal school in Georgia, and believing that the time for the establishment of such an institution has fully come, do hereby recommend to the Georgia legislature, and to the Georgia teachers, that they support the establishment of a normal school in Georgia.

2. That a committee, to consist of three members of this body, including the president as chairman of the committee, be appointed during the present session to confer with Dr. J. O. Orr, the state school commissioner, and professor such assistance in procuring the passage of the bill to establish a normal school, as may be expedient and practicable; and that the committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting.

3. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' association, in its efforts and plans to secure a more liberal appropriation for the maintenance and extension of the common schools in the state.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Moses, of Covetta, rose and addressed the association. His subject was "The Normal School." He first brought to his notice, and he desired to hear it discussed, but for the present he was opposed to a normal school as a blamable use of money, so long as the public schools of the state were so backward. He said that he was not an opponent of normal schools, but he seemed to fancy that he could oppose them by eulogies on the university of Georgia whose graduates were, he said, capable of doing the teaching as Georgia requires.

The boys of the university, who are accomplished claqueurs whenever applause is needed, applauded heartily every mention of the university. But from the professor of the university, who they do not regard as a normal school as in any sense a competitor of that institution, nor do they wish to see the project fail. They would, as is natural, like to see it established in Athens.

Mr. Orr, the state school commissioner, rose next to take the floor. He made a most admirable statement, cogent, lucid, not long and interesting; and it held the close attention of the large audience to the very end. Dr. Orr declared his entire loyalty to the university, in whose halls he had received a very important part of his own education. He said that the graduates of the colleges did not, would not, and could not be expected to teach the children of the masses. He said that he raised the children of the masses, and he said that besides this, they were too few. He had caused a census to be taken with as great accuracy as he could secure, of all the college and high school students in Georgia. They numbered, he said, nearly 10,000 students. The whole school population was, in round numbers, 500,000; the whites about 261,000. The college and high school students were less than 2 per cent of the whole school population, and less than 4 per cent of the white school population. From this 4 per cent all professional men must come. He said that the children of the masses Dr. Orr made a most effective speech. He said that it was far the most effective speech the writer has ever heard Dr. Orr make. The heart of the honest old commissioner was thoroughly stirred up for the children of poverty and ignorance.

MAJOR SLATON CREATES A SENSATION.

When Dr. Orr sat down, Major Slaton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, arose. He said that he had been thinking of the state association, and has only attended it hitherto when it chanced to meet in Atlanta. He joined it on Monday.

The association listened to him with great attention and interest, and paid him the usual courtesy of postponing the hour of adjournment in order to hear him out before he left for Augusta. Major Slaton is an easy, fluent talker, and he proceeded to make a warm attack on the plans of Dr. Orr. He made the charge that negroes had received a disproportionate amount of the public school funds. He said the negro was not the equal of himself—that God had not made him so. He charged that throughout the state the public schools were running at a loss, and that the state school commissioner "had his hand at the throat" of the teachers of private country schools in Georgia.

Major Slaton said that he did not know the sentiments of the country people of Georgia, that he merely went round talking to grand juries, and they did not reflect the opinions of the people, who were opposed to public schools because the negroes were getting the benefit of the fund to the exclusion of the whites.

He added he was not opposed to negro instruction, and he testified that the negroes could receive the highest education and benefit by it. He said that he had seen the blackest, most kinky headed negroes stand examinations in algebra, geometry, Latin and Greek, which showed that they profited in a very high degree by the instruction given them by the university of Atlanta. Major Slaton attacked Dr. Orr, also, in regard to the percentage of college and high school students, but I did not understand his reasoning. He is too good a mathematician to mean that 10,000 is 4 per cent of 261,000, and was probably misunderstood by us. Major Slaton also praised the university highly, as if it were somehow antagonistic to the normal school. He was specially applied to by the students and others. Some members of the university were present. They disclaim any rivalry with the normal school. The discussion was renewed later in the afternoon, but Major Slaton had left.

THE VIEWS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED.

Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Washington, spoke in favor of the normal school proposed, and Dr. Orr replied that he did not know Slaton. Dr. Orr said from his own report to show that no special favor was shown to negro schools. The figures were, as he said, compiled with great care and sworn to by county officers. I did not get the exact figures, but they made nearly four white schools to one negro school.

Dr. Orr replied that if the position were unsatisfactory to country teachers, there was only one thing to do, and that was to move forward and make it satisfactory by more money for public schools, which would tellers in the country (teachers). He said the constitution of Georgia, constructed by the class of democrats that some people called bourgeois, made public schools imperative. There was no possible way of getting rid of the educational plank in the constitution. The proposal to do so, as he said (very truly) would simply unite in opposition to it all the black and half the white voters. There was, as he clearly showed, but one way of getting out of a position which was unsatisfactory to the country private teachers, and that was to move ahead and try to get money enough for six months schools. Dr. Orr said the basis of his figures was sworn statements of his county officers, and he insisted that nearly 10,000 was nearly 4 per cent of 261,000.

Dr. Orr was humorous over Major Slaton's visit to the convention, and made every body laugh by an anecdote about an Irishman who was just "blowing around" in Richmond academy, Augusta, bore testimony to the importance of a normal school, and sustained Dr. Orr.

Mr. Moses made a few further remarks against the normal







## 5

**TRUNKS AND VALISES.**

**HERE CAN I GET THEM! BRIDAL TRUNKS**  
ratoga trunks, sole leather trunks: all  
ke in best style and finish. The only

Special discounts to drummers. At  
runk Factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall.

CUTTING MACHINES, JUST THE THING FOR hotels, bar-rooms and boarding-houses. Thompson & Co., 45 Peachtree st. au t

**ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPENTERS' TOOLS.** Clarke, Thompson & Co.

A \$1.00 BRASS BIRD CAGE, WORTH MORE THAN TWICE THE AMOUNT ASKED FOR IT. CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, GIGGIES, ICE CREAM FREEZERS CHEAP AT FRAZER'S.

NCIS, SIMMS & CO., 42 PEACHTREE ST.  
Centennial refrigerator, Philadelphia.  
and everything that is useful for home

an equal for perfect work, simplicity  
 ss. Agents made over \$125 00 per m  
 on with this machine. We are offering  
 nents this year. Those desiring to co  
 est in this valuable invention will r

OWN LEGHORN EGGS—FULL BLOOD  
 n eggs can be had cheap by addressing  
 son, Atlanta, Georgia, corner, Peachtree

PAINT—DON'T CONFUND THE  
minion iron roof paint because you  
want from other parties but go to Ro

He sells at retail as cheap as any dealer and guarantees all material sold by him. Wall paper in all modern patterns, street.

AND LAND ONE-HORSE PHAETON  
low. Was manufactured for state fa  
Bros., Boston, and took the premium.  
104 Duane-st.,

SEE A NO. ONE HORSE CARRIAGE  
at a bargain. Call at 50 Marietta st.  
only.

NEE LOT SECOND HAND ROCKAWAY  
 Dress only used a few times at a home

wheels, best make and guarant  
Wagon and Timber Co., Ga. R. R. and  
s. 10t fri su v  
SE—A VERY HANDSOME BUGGY

7th instant, 11 o'clock sharp, to pay at the  
my auction room, No. 7 Decatur street.

charges Monday, May 19, 1882, at the corner of  
tta and Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia.  
is, auctioneer, unless called for and  
or otherwise disposed of before day of  
of articles see bills posted at Southern

advertisement of The Southern World  
g that on the 15th instant, they will f  
opies of their splendid journal.  
a World under its new progressive

point of the number of copies issued, but in its contents. We advise to scan the list of articles and contributions of the magnitude of the paper. It is one of the cheapest papers in the world.

**PROPERTY—STEAM FLOUR**  
 mill, saw mill, planer and gin. Lo

well stocked with everything needed. The saloon, is for sale; owner wishing to pursue his business. Address G. K., Constitu

The oldest and best located store in this city, and a good trade is established. To a party meaning business this is a city. 34 Peachtree and 2 Walton.

new house of Colonel W. L. Guidau  
ur, Georgia. To those who have seen  
dation at our hands is necessary. Th  
three acres, fronts on Georgia railr  
manding view, has wide, beautiful s

...re: estate agents. No. 12



















**MERCHANTS, LOOK!**  
Wood, Tin, Crockery, Glass,  
Cutlery, Show Cases, Seth  
Thomas Clocks, Lamps, Look-  
ing Glasses, Hotel, Bar and  
Restaurant Supplies. Best and  
Latest Styles to the trade strictly  
at manufacturers prices at  
**McBRIDE & CO.'S**

Not the least embarrassing among the care-  
pleasurable cares, if you will—that come to every  
household, is the necessity of choosing suitable  
birthday and anniversary gifts for our family and  
friends, whom custom bids us remember. Tastes  
may vary, but there is no taste to which the beau-  
tiful does not appeal. If you have a doubt as to the  
proper thing, drop in and allow me the pleasure of  
showing you my elegant line of novelties in  
jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. I am very confident  
I can please you in every particular.

A. F. PICKERT,  
No. 5 Whitehall Street, Centennial Building.  
**FIVE MILLIONS OF BRICK**  
Now in stock and for sale cheap.

**B. G. LOCKETT & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers  
in the  
"CELEBRATED CHATTAHOOCHEE  
**RIVER BRICK."**

We are prepared to supply any demand, and will  
fill all orders promptly. We also manufacture the  
best and cheapest  
**OIL PRESSED AND FANCY BRICK**  
In the south. Builders and contractors will save  
money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 33  
Broad Street, upstairs, Atlanta, Ga.

**COTTON AND WEATHER.**  
Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool  
at 10 1/2; in New York at 11; in At-  
lanta at 10 1/2.  
Daily Weather Report.  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, May 6, 2:31 P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of  
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.13	69	N.	Fresh	Clear.
Birmingham.	30.08	70	N.	Light	Clear.
Galveston.	30.16	71	S. E.	Light	Clear.
Indianapolis.	30.12	68	N.	Light	Clear.
Key West.	30.14	73	S.	Light	Clear.
Mobile.	30.17	72	S. E.	Light	Clear.
New Orleans.	30.19	73	N.	Fresh	Clear.
Pensacola.	30.11	72	S. W.	Fresh	Clear.
Portland.	30.12	62	S. W.	Fresh	Clear.
Savannah.	30.07	71	S.	Light	Clear.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
6:51 a. m.	30.09	66.59	W.	Fresh	Cloudy.
10:31 a. m.	30.13	71.59	N. W.	Gent.	Cloudy.
2:31 p. m.	30.08	75.59	N.	Fresh	Fair.
6:31 p. m.	30.07	75.59	N.	Fresh	Clear.
10:31 p. m.	30.13	66.49	N.	Fresh	Clear.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
6:51 a. m.	30.09	66.59	W.	Fresh	Cloudy.
10:31 a. m.	30.13	71.59	N. W.	Gent.	Cloudy.
2:31 p. m.	30.08	75.59	N.	Fresh	Fair.
6:31 p. m.	30.07	75.59	N.	Fresh	Clear.
10:31 p. m.	30.13	66.49	N.	Fresh	Clear.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.
1 Wilmington.	85.56
2 Charleston.	85.56
3 Augusta.	86.62
4 Savannah.	89.61
5 Atlanta.	82.61
6 Montgomery.	85.61
7 Mobile.	83.61
8 New Orleans.	82.61
9 Galveston.	83.61
10 Vicksburg.	79.59
11 Little Rock.	82.61
12 Memphis.	76.59

**The Only Watch Factory**  
IN THE SOUTH.  
Patrons a Home  
Industry.  
Have the mid-  
dleman's profits,  
and buy direct from the  
MANUFACTURER.  
Send for Illustrated  
Price List, describ-  
ing new improve-  
ments.  
**J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.**  
FACTORY,  
31 Whitehall St.,  
ATLANTA, Ga.  
**RECEIVER'S SALE.**

I will sell the stock of books and stationery of  
Holman, Coffin & Co., cheap. I will sell the entire  
stock, or in lots to suit purchasers, or at retail.  
**J. T. PENDLETON, Receiver.**  
**MEETINGS.**  
Cooper de los Comendadores No. 4 K. T.  
A regular convocation will be held at their asylum,  
Masonic Hall, Monday night, 7th inst., at 7:30  
o'clock. Important business. Sojourning knights  
in the city are courteously invited to attend. By  
order of M. C. B. F. Moore, Recorder.

**Mr. John T. Hall.**  
We notice with pleasure that Mr. Hall, of John T.  
Hall & Co., real estate agents, who was quite seriously  
ill for near two weeks recently, has recovered and  
is again at his office, and was out in his long  
showing property and making sales yesterday and  
today before Mr. Hall has had long experience, is  
well known, and is recognized as one of the best  
posted and most reliable real estate men in the  
city. His friends will be glad to know that he is  
well and at his business again.

**Silk! Silk! Silk!!**  
Ladies, now is your time to buy a nice Summer  
Silk. We have just received a new and choice lot  
beginning in price from \$50 to \$1.40, and are the best  
value in the city.  
M. RICH & SONS.  
Silk hats, McKelvin & Co., 35 Peachtree Street.  
Saul's Ice Cream Parlors on Whitehall Street are  
simply elegant, they are the resort of the elite of the  
city.  
If you want the best shoe for low price than any  
place in Georgia, go to McKelvin & Co., 35 Peach-  
tree Street.

## WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS. LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

FRESH ARRIVAL IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS OF FIGURED, PLAIN, CRIMPED AND HERIN STITCH, 10FT WHITE GOODS. IT WILL PAY  
You to examine this Stock. You will see  
**THE PRETTIEST AND NICEST LOT OF WHITE GOODS YOU EVER SAW.**  
**WE ONLY ASK YOU TO LOOK!**  
LACES of Every Kind, and Many of them Entirely New. Never shown before. Never, since Atlanta has been a city, has such a line of all Grades Handsome  
EMBROIDERIES been shown as you can see in our store.  
Accommodate us by Looking, and you will be convinced. We have the Grandest Stock of WHITE GOODS, Laces and Embroideries and at Less Prices than  
ever exhibited in this city.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

**PIANOS**  
**TO RENT**  
**OR FOR SALE**  
On easy monthly payments. Apply to  
**PHILLIPS & CREW,**  
6, 8 and 10 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

**THE OLD BOOK STORE.**  
8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

Wants confederate postage stamps, used or un-  
used, also stamps issued during the war by cities,  
towns, etc.  
I guarantee to pay twenty per cent more than any  
dealer in the south. Will purchase all kinds of  
confederate publications. Old books bought and  
sold. School books specialty. Confederate money  
wanted. Catalogues free.  
W. B. BURKE.

**RICE & WILSON**  
WILL SELL AT AUCTION MAY 9TH, 48 VAC-  
cant lots on Jordan Johnson's Hill, between  
Houston, Harris, Howard and Randolph streets, sale  
beginning promptly at 3 o'clock p. m. This mag-  
nificent property is near Jackson street horse cars  
and the Boulevard, which are the fashionable drives  
of the city. It is perfectly level, and recognized as  
the best unimproved elevation so near the center.  
If you wish a first-class, convenient home, attend  
this sale. Titles perfect.  
RICE & WILSON, Auctioneers.

**FOR EVERYBODY!**  
Having determined to make  
a change in my business, I will,  
commencing Monday, May 7th,  
1883, close out my entire stock  
of Dress Goods, consisting in  
part of Silks, Satins, Rhadames,  
Ottomans, Cashmeres, Henri-  
ettas, Albatross Suitings, Bun-  
tings, DeBeges, Velvets, Plushes,  
and a great many others unnec-  
essary to mention here,  
**AT COST!**  
This is no dodge or trick, but  
will be a bona fide transaction,  
as I need the room and the  
money.  
First come first served. No  
goods to be laid away for an-  
other call.  
**WALLACE RHODES,**  
72 Whitehall Street.

Lockett & Co. make the only good paving brick  
in the south.  
**Report of the Treasurer of the Ladies' Memorial Asso-  
ciation.**  
April, 1883—  
Balance on hand from 1882 \$50.05  
Collected by subscription from citizens and  
members of city council \$115.50  
Yearly dues collected from members \$7.25  
Collected by boxes at cemetery gates \$8.01  
Total \$181.71  
Paid Miller & Brady for carriages \$20.00  
" C. M. body for band \$45.00  
" for rope and twine \$2.00  
Total \$128.01  
Balance on hand \$153.70  
MRS. M. W. DESAUSSE, Treasurer.

Lockett & Co. can furnish more brick in one day than  
any company in the south.  
We have several thousand yards of embroderies  
that are worth from 10c to a yard. We shall  
offer them this week at 5c. Come before they are  
all picked out.  
M. RICH & SONS.  
Lockett & Co. are now delivering to Col. W. G.  
Richards 200,000 brick for his fine residence to be  
built on McDonough Street.

The following named gentlemen were elected  
members of the standing committee for the dis-  
trict of Georgia, by the late convention at Albany,  
and constitute the board of officers for the corpora-  
tion of the District:  
Rev. W. C. Williams, Atlanta.  
Rev. Edwin C. Weed, Augusta.  
Rev. Thomas Boone, Savannah.  
Colonel Z. D. Harrison, Atlanta.  
Colonel L. N. Whittle, Macon.  
Upon the ground the committee, Thos. E. Walker  
was elected secretary.

Very large line of ladies' and misses' shoes and  
slippers. McKelvin & Co., 35 Peachtree Street.  
**Notice to Merchants and Business Men of Atlanta.**  
The Southern Collecting Agency has been re-  
cently established throughout the southern states  
with headquarters in Atlanta, and if you have  
claims upon parties anywhere in the south and de-  
sire your money collected, you can save the ex-  
pense of sending an agent to look after your busi-  
ness by calling at No. 45 Marietta Street and leav-  
ing it with us. We will make your money unless  
the case is hopeless. Our charges are small and  
only made upon what we collect.  
If we collect nothing we charge nothing. We are  
prepared to give the very best reference in the city.  
Call and see us.  
SOUTHERN COLLECTING AGENCY.

**A Rush.**  
We are making rapid sales of second-hand pianos  
and organs, low for cash, or on such easy terms that  
it is better to buy than to rent. The great number  
we are taking in exchange for new instruments  
compels us to offer extraordinary bargains. Call  
and see! While we are offering Steinway and  
Decker Bros' pianos cheaper than they can be  
bought in New York, the established excellence of  
the Gage City piano, coupled with the low price  
and easy terms at which we offer it, makes it ten to  
one the best selling piano in the market. As to  
Eaton organs, though our factories turn out 1,800  
a month, we simply cannot get enough to fill our  
orders. Eaton Organ Co.  
Attention of Legislators is called to our large and  
complete stock of shoes and hats. McKelvin & Co.,  
35 Peachtree St.

Initials in gold letters put on every fine hat sold.  
McKelvin & Co.  
We have some very nice Dress Goods in all the new  
styles that we shall sell at 10c, 12 1/2, 15, 20 and 25c,  
they are a decided bargain, come and see them.  
M. RICH & SONS.  
Lockett & Co. are delivery ring to the Austell estate  
three hundred thousand brick for their handsome  
building on Decatur Street.  
Capital City Club shoes in French and Watt kid.  
McKelvin & Co., 35 Peachtree Street.

**HIRSCH BROS.**  
ARE KEEPING THEIR STOCK UP TO ITS EXCELLENT  
STANDARD, AND INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR  
LATEST ADDITIONS, CONSISTING OF THE  
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST GRADES  
READY-MADE CLOTHING & PIECE GOODS,  
INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.  
**HIRSCH BROS.,**  
THE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,  
42 and 44 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
**LUMBER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
**LUMBER, LATHS, AND SHINGLES**  
Than ever before, and as we have since taken a five years' lease on a lot immediately on the W. and A.  
R. R., and therefore having the advantage of placing our  
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!  
from the cars and thereby saving a heavy tax caused by hauling LUMBER on drays. We of course can  
sell at figures that will give satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt. Fills cut to order and shipped direct  
to the consumer when desired.  
**COAL AND WOOD.**  
**J. C. DONALD & CO.,**  
136 Marietta Street and in Rear of 193 Marietta Street.

If you want to know just where to go to  
find a cool retreat for a few weeks or months,  
during the "heated term" of '83, and laugh  
at the delicious predictions of weather prophets  
send your full address, and six cents in post-  
age stamps to A. V. H. Carpenter, general  
passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St.  
Paul railway, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and  
he will furnish you a list of just such places,  
together with a copy of a new and beauti-  
fully illustrated book, entitled "A Recon-  
naissance of the Golden Northwest."  
A limited supply of these books are now for  
free distribution at the ticket office of the  
Western and Atlantic railroad in this city.  
Please call early.

**DAVID H. Y. DOUGHERTY**  
SPOT CASH HOUSE.  
Has elegant Hamburg Em-  
broidery. No humbug in prices.  
**DAVID H. Y. DOUGHERTY**  
SPOT CASH HOUSE.  
Ladies, call and see my new  
underwear. I have some choice  
things to show in the way of  
bargains. Among them will be  
found Corset Covers, Dressing  
Sacques, Children's Short  
Dresses and a superb line of  
hand-made Goods. The young  
ladies of this Department seem  
exultant over their fine stock,  
and they say they are "turning  
'em down on low prices."

**DAVID H. Y. DOUGHERTY**  
SPOT CASH HOUSE.  
Has just received an immense  
shipment of Hosiery, which will  
be run off at very low prices as  
a drive.  
**BIG BARGAINS FOR ALL.**  
**PHAETONS! PHAETONS!!**  
Ladies' Phaetons, Doctor's  
Phaetons, Elegant Victoria Half  
Top, Platform Phaeton, low  
price for this work. Curtis &  
Weitzell.

**GRAND DRIVES**  
I am offering in the shape of  
Solid Bargains, you will bid a  
long farewell to trash and give  
your patronage to the place  
where goods are  
**SOLD FOR SPOT CASH**  
by which big expenses and high  
prices are flanked out of po-  
sition.  
**PHAETONS! PHAETONS!!**  
Call and see the neatest and  
finest novelty in Victoria uphol-  
stered in the finest Morocco.  
Just the thing for evening drives.  
Curtis & Weitzell.

**MY SPRING STOCK**  
OF  
**CLOTHING**  
Is now complete, is well made,  
in correct styles, well trimmed  
and at low prices.  
**A. B. ANDREWS,**  
16 WHITEHALL STREET.

## JOHN KEELY

INVITES COMPETITION.  
READ ABOUT  
**DRESS GOODS!**

As the season for woolen fabrics is very short in the spring time, the prices on my very  
large stock of them have been regulated so as to insure their speedy sale.  
I have 50 pieces of lovely spring weight, all wool French Cashmeres, or more properly  
"Twilled Lama Cloths," in all the new colors, viz: Crushed Strawberry, Shrimp, Pink, Ox  
Blood, Corn Flower Blue, Cardinal, Heliotrope, New Greys and Drabs, at from 10c. to 15c.  
per yard BELOW THE MARKET PRICE.  
The above line is truly a SUPERB ONE.  
1,000 yards pin checked, double-width French goods, all wool, all colors, a great novelty,  
127 pieces Albatross cloths, in all the new shades of color—single and double width—th-  
largest variety in the city.  
N. B.—It would be well to ask the price of these goods at KEELY'S before purchasing  
elsewhere.  
Every color made almost in Nun's Veiling, in both single and double width goods. An  
extraordinary assortment.  
I have duplicated both the two last lines of Goods by telegraph since my return from  
New York.

**NOTICE!**  
There are about twenty thousand yards in these two lots of goods. They sell very rap-  
idly. Indeed,  
300 Combination Suits of the prettiest French Goods, imported, at almost literally half  
price. Nothing like these Goods anywhere.  
100 pieces of the prettiest 25c. Nun's Veilings in Atlanta.  
175 pieces of the prettiest Solid Color Dress Goods at 25c. a yard in the city.  
110 pieces of lovely, delicately clouded English Dress Goods, 25c. yard, intended to sell  
at 50c. per yard. A singularly beautiful goods.  
In a word, I guarantee that I am showing the largest and handsomest line of 25c. Dress  
Goods ever offered in the South.

## JOHN KEELY

**SELLS MORE DRY GOODS FOR CASH THAN ANYBODY.**  
200 pieces of beautiful Dress Goods in solid color, checked, Melange effect, Broadened and  
other styles Dress Goods at 35c per yard. Nothing like which have ever been offered to "the  
people" at the price.

**35 CENTS**  
Being a very popular price for Dress Goods, I have used extraordinary effort in order to be  
able to present at that price something extra. How successful this effort let the immense  
sale of goods at that price testify.

**IT HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTEDLY LARGE.**  
100 pieces of the Handsomest 50c Dress Goods in America! Fact! 1,000 yards double-  
width, all wool "Braganza" cloths—very choice colors, fashionable, pretty and GOOD goods,  
50c. yard, worth 85c. 150 pieces Black and Colored, all wool Bunting, 15c, 17 1/2c, 20c and 25c.  
Good goods, not one of which has ever before been offered for the price.

**THIS LOT OF BUNTINGS IS A WONDER!**  
Black and Colored Buntings in 40-inch (double width) goods. Superb values.  
**BLACK DRESS GOODS!**  
Fine quality! Light weights! French fabrics.  
100 pieces of the gems of this season's importation. A lovely "Phantom" (Invisible)  
check, in a solidly made, all wool goods—very light weight, but not lace checked—a great  
novelty.  
Lace checked Buntings and wool "Batiste" cloths in finest grade goods.  
Solid black, all wool, pin-checked Lace Buntings, a goods which will not pull nor draw  
apart.  
Plain Black Dress Goods of every description and in immense quantity.

**The Largest Stock of Dress Goods in Atlanta.**  
TALK ABOUT "CASH," WHO SELLS MORE GOODS FOR CASH THAN  
**JOHN KEELY?**  
5,000 yards beautiful Wash Poplins, 5c. yard.  
8,000 yards excellent Black and Colored Mohairs, 10c. yard.  
6,500 yards of the best 12 1/2c. Dress Goods in America. My 15c. and 20c. Dry Goods cannot  
be matched. One-half the story of this

**DRESS GOODS STOCK**  
is not told. It would require an entire newspaper to do the subject justice. One thing is  
certain, whether you have 50c. or \$50.00 to invest in a dress, you will get the best value for  
your money here, at

**JOHN KEELY'S**  
58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

**THE LEADING CLOTHIER**  
**A. C. HIGLEY,**  
AND TAILOR,  
37 PEACHTREE ST.,  
ATLANTA.

**GEORGIA RAILROAD.**  
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,  
GENERAL MANAGER,  
ATLANTA, GA., April 25th, 1883.  
Commencing Sunday, 25th instant, the following  
Passenger Schedule will be operated:  
**FAST LINE.**  
No. 27 WEST-DAILY. No. 28 EAST-DAILY.  
L'v Atlanta - 7:40 am L'v Atlanta - 7:25 pm  
L'v Athens - 8:00 am Ar. Athens - 8:10 pm  
Ar. Atlanta - 1:00 pm L'v Atlanta - 8:10 pm  
No. 1 WEST-DAILY. No. 2 EAST-DAILY.  
L'v Atlanta - 8:25 am L'v Atlanta - 10:30 am  
Ar. Athens - 5:05 pm Ar. Athens - 7:15 pm  
L'v Atlanta - 2:55 pm L'v Atlanta - 2:10 pm  
Ar. Athens - 1:57 pm Ar. Athens - 12:25 pm  
L'v Atlanta - 4:40 pm L'v Atlanta - 11:30 am  
Ar. Athens - 6:45 pm Ar. Athens - 9:05 am  
L'v Atlanta - 8:55 pm Ar. Atlanta - 5:50 pm  
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.  
(Daily, except Sundays.)  
L'v Atlanta - 6:10 pm L'v Covington 5:50 am  
Ar. Covington - 8:30 am Ar. Atlanta - 8:00 am  
DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.  
(Daily, except Sundays.)  
L'v Atlanta - 12:05 pm L'v Decatur - 1:35 pm  
Ar. Decatur - 12:35 pm Ar. Atlanta - 2:00 pm  
No. 4 EAST DAILY. No. 3 WEST DAILY.  
L'v Atlanta - 8:50 pm L'v Atlanta - 9:00 am  
Ar. Atlanta - 6:20 am Ar. Atlanta - 6:40 am  
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at  
any regular scheduled Flag Station.  
Connects at Augusta for all points East and North-  
East.  
Train No. 27 will stop at and receive pas-  
sengers to and from the following stations only:  
Belair, Berzella, Harlem, Thomson, Camak, Craw-  
fordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rut-  
ledge, Social Circle, Corvinton, Conyers, Stone  
Mountain and Decatur.  
Train No. 28 will only stop at Decatur, Stone  
Mountain, Conyers, Corvinton, Social Circle, Rut-  
ledge, Madison, Camak, Thomson, Berzella, Har-  
lem, and Belair.  
The FAST LINE has through sleeper from At-  
lanta to Charleston.  
JOHN W. GREEN, E. R. DORSEY,  
General Manager General Pass Agent.

**GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO**  
LOCAL TIME TABLE.  
IN EFFECT APRIL 15, 1883.

No. 1—West'd.	ATLANTA TIME.	No. 2—East'd.	ATLANTA TIME.
DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Leave Atlanta	7:25 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Six Mile Sliding	7:45 a. m.	Arrive Six Mile Sliding	7:45 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	7:45 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Mableton	8:10 a. m.	Arrive Mableton	8:10 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	8:10 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	8:10 a. m.
Arrive Douglasville	8:30 a. m.	Arrive Douglasville	8:30 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	8:30 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	8:30 a. m.
Arrive Temple	8:50 a. m.	Arrive Temple	8:50 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	8:50 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	8:50 a. m.
Arrive Bremen	9:10 a. m.	Arrive Bremen	9:10 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	9:10 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	9:10 a. m.
Arrive Tallapoosa	9:30 a. m.	Arrive Tallapoosa	9:30 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	9:30 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	9:30 a. m.
Arrive Milledgeville	9:50 a. m.	Arrive Milledgeville	9:50 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	9:50 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	9:50 a. m.
Arrive Marietta	10:10 a. m.	Arrive Marietta	10:10 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	10:10 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	10:10 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	10:30 a. m.	Arrive Dalton	10:30 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	10:30 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	10:30 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	10:50 a. m.	Arrive Dalton	10:50 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	10:50 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	10:50 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	11:10 a. m.	Arrive Dalton	11:10 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	11:10 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	11:10 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	11:30 a. m.	Arrive Dalton	11:30 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	11:30 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	11:30 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	11:50 a. m.	Arrive Dalton	11:50 a. m.
Leave Atlanta	11:50 a. m.	Leave Atlanta	11:50 a. m.
Arrive Dalton	12:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	12:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	12:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	12:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	12:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	12:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	12:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	12:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	12:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	12:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	12:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	1:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	1:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	1:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	1:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	1:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	1:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	1:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	1:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	1:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	1:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	1:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	2:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	2:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	2:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	2:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	2:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	2:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	2:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	2:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	2:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	2:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	2:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	3:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	3:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	3:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	3:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	3:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	3:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	3:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	3:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	3:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	3:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	3:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	4:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	4:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	4:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	4:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	4:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	4:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	4:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	4:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	4:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	4:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	4:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	4:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	5:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	5:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	5:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	5:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	5:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	5:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	5:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	5:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	5:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	5:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	5:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	5:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	6:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	6:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	6:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	6:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	6:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	6:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	6:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	6:30 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	6:50 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	6:50 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	6:50 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	6:50 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	7:10 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	7:10 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	7:10 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	7:10 p. m.
Arrive Dalton	7:30 p. m.	Arrive Dalton	7:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta	7:30 p. m.	Leave Atlanta	7:30 p. m.







